Two new regulations regarding liquor service aboard aircraft are being considered by the Federal Aviation Agency.

The measures would change the Civil Air Regulations to prohibit (1) the drinking of any alcoholic beverage aboard an air carrier *unless it has been served by the air carrier,* and (2) the serving by the air carrier of drinks to intoxicated persons.

The Air Line Pilots and Stewardesses Associations, who have long asked for a complete ban on alcohol in the air, see the proposals as bypassing legislation now before Congress.

Communications regarding these proposals should go in duplicate to the Docket Section, FAA, Room B-316, 1711 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Merger of Methodism's three "social action boards" was discussed again June 25-26 in Chicago. Staff and members of the Boards of Temperance, World Peace, and Social and Economic Relations met with the Coordinating Council committee on structure.

Basis for the discussion was a report from a committee headed by Professor Murray H. Leiffer of Garrett Biblical Institute, who served as a consultant in drawing up a merger proposal.

No definite decisions were reached. The Coordinating Council is expected to approve a plan to be presented to the next General Conference. Copies will go to each Board for consideration and discussion before General Conference action.

The Pittsburgh Methodist conference has appointed a part time executive secretary of its Board of Christian Social Relations. He is George Culberson, executive director

(please turn to page 2)

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CONTACT

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Dateline

(continued from page 1)

of the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations and a leading Methodist layman.

Culberson will concentrate on promoting commissions on Christian Social Relations in the official boards of conference local churches. A monthly newsletter and district meetings are planned.

The Fourth of July highway death toll fell short of the National Safety Council prediction of 350. A total of 276 persons lost their lives on the nation's roads. If previous Safety Council studies hold true for this year, 55 per cent of the total deaths involved a drinking driver or pedestrian.

In other words, 151 persons died over the Independence Day week-end because somebody decided to exercise his "independence" by drinking and driving.

No federal funds can be used for the construction of bars, cocktail lounges, or nightclubs at airports under the new extension of the Federal Airport Act. Government funds must be used for buildings and facilities necessary to air travel. Even if the bar is part of a terminal building, that part must be exempted from the project costs if government funds are used.

Seven Democratic Congressmen have introduced resolutions to block the transfer of nuclear military equipment and know-how to a number of NATO countries. (Dateline, June 15.)

Should Congress approve the resolutions, agreements with seven nations—Great Britain, France, Canada, West Germany, Turkey, Greece, and the Netherlands—scheduled to go into effect automatically between July 18 and August 11, will be nullified. At the present time, chances for the resolutions look slim.

Five of the Democrats, William H. Meyer (Vt.), Byron Johnson (Colo.), George S. McGovern (S. D.), Roy W. Wier (Minn.), and Leonard G. Wolfe (Iowa), moved to block all the pacts.

Rep. Edith Green (Ore.) did not object to agreements with Canada and the United Kingdom because these nations are "close friends and allies." Rep. Clem Miller (Calif.) introduced resolutions opposing all agreements except with the United Kingdom.

Liberal Members of Congress are becoming concerned over the snail's pace at which civil rights bills are moving in both Houses. The House Civil Rights Subcommittee approved a bill in June. It has yet to be voted out of the full Judiciary Committee.

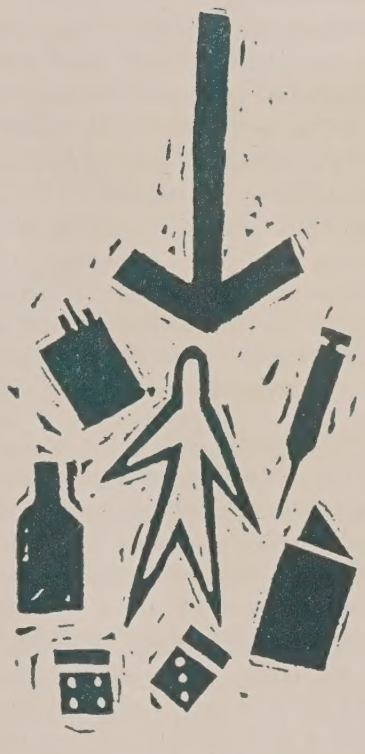
In the Senate, the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee is practically at a stand-still. The only decision it seems to have made thus far is to exclude the so-called Part Three Amendment from any measure that might be reported by the Subcommittee. (Dateline, July 1.)

Unless leaders in both Houses provide leadership quickly, it is becoming increasingly apparent that this Session of the 86th Congress will not act on civil rights.

Nuclear war experts drew a stark picture of death and destruction as a special Joint Atomic Energy Subcommittee concluded hearings, June 26, on a hypothetical A-bomb attack on the United States. (Dateline, July 1.)

The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization estimated the national death toll following a medium-sized atom bomb attack at 54.9 million. The OCDM also presented figures showing that in New York City, two 10-megaton bombs falling near the Brooklyn Bridge would kill 3,464,000 the first day and fatally injure 3,634,000.

Other witnesses urged stepping up the U. S. citizens' education on nuclear warfare. Dr. Willard F. Libby, an AEC member, warned that survivors "will learn that bringing about recovery may be more difficult than living through the attack."



TEMPERANCE

Some advertisers and their agencies are hurting the moral climate of New York, according to that city's committee of religious leaders. Here is the way the trade publication *Advertising Age* reports the story.

The committee, in an interim report to Mayor Wagner on the "influences affecting the moral and spiritual climate" of the city, pointed out:

Some ad agencies present "false standards of material values as the criteria for the successful life" and some "have sensationalized the appeal of 'sex' to adorn products that have not the remotest connection with it. They compete in the presentation of the lurid and the lewd."

A segment of the city press "permits lurid advertising for the promotion of various wares, especially motion pictures" and sometimes recommends books, plays and movies that "are, at very least, questionable in their standards concerning decency, honesty, patriotism and family life and appeal to man's lowest tastes."

Television was urged to accept its cultural and moral responsibilities and told that "long exposure of materialistic concepts, sadistic and brutal violence, with its emphasis on physical attributes with suggestive dialog and sequences, cannot but have a harmful influence on viewers."

Radio's "high level of information and entertainment" is marred "by the indecent suggestions and implications contained in the popular songs on many so-called 'disk jockey' shows."

A considerable segment of the magazine industry "exercises a most harmful influence" because the magazines are "salacious in content and abnormal in psychology."

The committee urged advertising agencies to avoid the "false appeal to the possession of material things as indications of successful living." It added that "men of distinction became so by reason of *character* and personal integrity, *rather* than possession." Also proposed was the complete suppression of "the lurid and the lewd."

Newspaper publishers were asked to "completely reject" lurid advertising while radio and television were urged to avoid crime and violence.

"The unrealism of the nine o'clock demarcation line between the adult and child viewing hours should be recognized," the committee said. "Networks should have a prudent regard for the adolescent, the preadolescent and even the maladjusted in the programs they show."

Pornography hit

The committee called on magazine publishers to recognize pornographic and salacious literature as "a social evil which is destructive of the values that are necessary for a wholesome and responsible social structure."

All faiths, the committee noted, will make "a concerted pulpit appeal over a given period" and congregations will be asked "to register their concern by writing letters to the media, speaking with individual distributors, and by more vigilant control within the family."

HABITUAL GAMBLER SATISFIES NEED TO LOSE

The habitual gambler who watches his horse lose by a nose actually is winning a private bet with himself. He's betting himself—and secretly hoping—that he will lose.

Persons who are addicted to horse racing, dice, poker, and other forms of gambling are indulging in a form of self-punishment, according to Dr. Thomas N. Cross, professor of psychiatry at the University of Michigan.

On the basis of psychiatric examinations he has made on hundreds of gamblers, Dr. Cross concludes that "any gambler knows he must lose over a period of time."

Gamblers ignore warning

The psychiatrist cites examples of slot machines that post notices warning the player that he will have to put in $1 for every 60 cents he gets back. Dr. Cross notes that these machines never lack customers.

"Knowing that the odds here, and in virtually every gambling game anywhere, are loaded heavily against the player, many people still play for the perverse satisfaction which they get from losing," he says.

Dr. Cross says that the addicted gambler craves self-punishment for real or fancied pleasures. The trouble, he notes, usually begins in childhood, when parents set up a false system of rewards and punishments for their child.

Compulsive behavior seen

Attempting to impress a gambler with the slim odds will not cure him, Dr. Cross says. The reason this fails, he stresses, is that gamblers have a subconscious need to lose and believe

that it is their normal condition to be broke. They must risk every cent in their pockets.

Dr. Cross suggests that formation of a "Gamblers Anonymous" might help addicted bettors. Through group therapy, habitual losers might find out what really is wrong with them, he says.

Dr. Cross points out that he does not include all persons who gamble in the masochist category. The occasional bettor does not feel the need to lose, and is similar to the social drinker.

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

Congressmen have publicly condemned the manufacture and use of plastic bags! Why? Innocent children have been smothered with them. Isn't it about time we were manifesting enough humanitarian concern for precious human life to protect it from the more savage killers found in sparkling decanters, throwaway cans, and atom bombs?

Publications who carry Seagram's appeal for "moderation" are misleading people by representing (a) that limited indulgence in a vice may become a virtue, and (b) that there is sufficient discrimination between light and heavy drinking to make safe the social uses of alcoholic beverages without risk.

Can one be both moderate and Christian in the uses of things that lead to separation from God? No reputable scientist has yet given an adequate definition of "moderation." Any one of the "majority who know how to control their liquor" may at any time take the drink that leads to alcoholism. The vast army of today's alcoholic sick were yesterday's social drinkers who could "take it or leave it alone."

The series of colorful ads that now represent beer as "good for you" should be outlawed as a violation of the Code of Federal Regulations 27 CFR—7.54 (e) Curative and Therapeutic Effects. The latter states:

"The advertisement shall not contain any statement, design, or device representing that the use of any malt beverage has curative or therapeutic effects if such statement is untrue in any particular, or tends to create a misleading impression." Furthermore such ads constitute a dangerous falsification of the facts. Your protest to Mr. Dwight E. Avis, Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C., will help to correct this brazen affront by the U. S. Brewers Foundation.

PROGRAM

To protect your children keep a watchful eye on the comic books lined up on the shelves of the local newsstand

Perhaps you do not regularly read comic books. "Peanuts" and "Pogo" may be the extent of your reading, as far as comics are concerned.

However, surveys indicate that 98 per cent of all children between eight and twelve read comic books. Some favorite comic book titles sell over half a million each issue.

Since comic books tend to create uncritical mental habits, they are most effective for doping the public with false attitudes and ideas through the clever use of pictures.

The mind tends to function at its lowest level of awareness when a person is looking at pictures. Thus careful attention should be given to the subject matter for comic book stories.

Children's morals harmed

The emphasis on sex and crime in comic books can do untold harm to the morals of children. This is especially true where home and religious surroundings are not sufficient to provide proper controls and meet basic needs.

Love-romance comics caricature both the purpose and meaning of love and sex. Many authorities feel that such comics figure as contributing causes of sexual irregularities among the young.

The average crime comic displays a great deal of gun and knife play, lying, brutality, and methods for robbery and murder, or arson.

Happy criminals shown

Criminals are seen enjoying easy money and easy women. Sometimes police officers are shown as stupid and corrupt. The bad effect of all this is supposed to be neutralized by jailing or executing the criminal in the end, showing that good always triumphs over evil.

However, moral principle guides conduct only if backed by learned motives. The basic motives for morality are love and reasonable fear of or respect for parents, teachers, public officials, and God.

Children armed with these motives tend to stick with the forces of right and law. Children without any moral rules or home control view crime simply as a contest between conflicting forces.

When they come to the page where the criminals "take the rap," their response is the same as ours when we hear of a highway accident and say, "That would never happen to me."

Study hits comics

David McGuire, New Orleans Director of Public Relations, conducted a study there and said, "At best the crime comics are too high powered and unnatural excitement for young folks. At worst, they may have inspired teen-age crime."

The answers to the problems associated with comic books lie in the realm of education by parents who forbid their children to read certain titles.

Providing recreational activities in the family, church, or school also helps comics to settle naturally into a minor place.

In addition, communities that are alert to the threat of juvenile delinquency and crime will ban harmful comic books by title. Many cities already have done this. The General Federation of Women's Clubs for several years has supported plans to rid the newsstands of comic books presenting horror, crime, and sex themes.

Legislation suggested

The Council of State Governments has prepared suggested state legislation which would restrain the publication, sale, and distribution to minors of publications which are devoted to crime, terror, physical violence, or flagrant flouting of sex. Violators of such laws are fined $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year.

The following states have adopted the recommended law or one similar:

Connecticut, Georgia, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Methodist action

States that do not have these laws should be encouraged to get them on the books. A copy of the model law can be secured from the Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th street, Chicago 37, Ill.

On the local level, citizens, organizations, and commissions on Christian Social Relations need to be watchful of the comic book situation at local newsstands.

When objectionable comic books are displayed on the stands, it is time for citizens and groups to voice their concern. Since many states now have a law banning the sale of objectionable comic books, magazine dealers are often very cooperative.—BR

BREWERIES HIT RECORD IN 1958 AD PITCH

The Twelve Alcohol Beverage Companies Ranking in the Top 100 National Advertisers of 1958

Company	*Total Expenditures*
Distillers Corp. Seagrams Ltd. (12)	$25,830,824
National Distillers Chemical Corp. (32)	14,070,158
Schenley Industries Inc. (33)	13,823,304
Anheuser Busch Inc. (39)	12,063,530
Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. (52)	8,893,172
Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Ltd. (57)	8,066,360
Falstaff Brewing Co. (72)	6,013,670
Pabst Brewing Co. (82)	5,427,392
Heublein Inc. (84)	5,359,891
Leibmann Breweries Inc. (85)	5,332,063
Canadian Breweries Ltd. (98)	4,726,893
Theo Hamm Brewing Co. (100)	4,688,642

Number in parenthesis shows standing in top 100 advertisers.

Last year American breweries spent approximately $140,700,000 on advertising in measured media in the process of selling $3,656,782,500 worth of beer to thirsty Americans.

This was a record high according to the annual advertising survey of the beer industry released recently by *Modern Brewery Age.*

The top 22 breweries accounted for 70 per cent of the total sales volume, and the firms selling over 1,000,000 barrels a year spent 59.7 per cent of the total advertising expenditures.

This is the breakdown of the brewers' 1958 advertising dollar:

- Television, both spot and network, got $46 million—$4,400,000 to daytime TV, $31,700,000 to nighttime TV, and $4,100,000 to late night programs.
- Approximately 20 per cent of the brewers' advertising budgets went to radio programs or spot announcements.
- Although total figures were not given for newspaper expenditures, all brewers used newspapers as an advertising medium.
- Magazines were the least successful in attracting beer advertisements. Eight brewers did spend over $100,000 each in general magazine advertising.
- Particularly strong in the Midwest, outdoor advertising got 20 per cent of the advertising money.
- Point of purchase also got 20 per cent of the brewing industry's advertising budget. The survey noted that this medium received an average of 47 cents a barrel.

More ads in 1959

Not content with the record set in 1958, another record high in advertising expenditures is predicted for 1959.

Each of the nation's 325 brewers says that the 1959 advertising budget will be at least as high as in 1958. Some 57 per cent of the largest brewers say they have increased their 1959 budgets by an average of 8.75 per cent.

Along with five liquor companies, seven breweries made the top 100 national advertisers of 1958, reported recently by *Advertising Age.*

DRINKING A FACTOR IN PEDESTRIAN DEATHS

Alcohol has been a factor in 37 per cent of the pedestrian fatalities in Washington, D. C., in the past five years, according to a study made by an AAA research assistant.

This study, which covered the ten years from 1948 through 1957, also showed that 71 per cent of weekend pedestrian fatalities during the past five years involved a driver or pedestrian who had been drinking. This was an increase of 32 per cent over the first five years.

According to the researcher, Sam Yaksich of Washington, more than half the pedestrian accidents occur on weekends.

Over the ten year period studied there were 443 fatal pedestrian accidents. Alcohol was a factor in 114 of the deaths, 66 in the last five years.

Seven of these 66 accidents involved both a drunken driver and a drunken pedestrian.

According to the study, alcohol seems to contribute most to pedestrian fatalities in the 45-54-year-old age group.

Yaksich said that the figures in his study are only minimal since many victims were not tested for alcohol.

Recently, Henry R. Luce, editor, *Time, Life* and *Fortune* magazines, told the Fellows of the American Bar Foundation:

"The people of the world feel—and feel deeply—that today's sinister balance of power, this peace-by-mutual-terror in which we live, is a dead end. Literally a *dead* end. And what question is more urgently asked—from New York to New Delhi, from Akron to Accra—than: Is there no way out?

"But if there is no way out, there must be something else: a way forward. This must be a way that leads toward mastery and control, in the name of justice and liberty, over the new forces unleashed by Science.

"This is the way of the Law."

WORLD PEACE

INTERNATIONAL COURT LACKS NECESSARY JURISDICTION

The creation in 1920 of the Permanent Court of International Justice, for which provision had been made in the Covenant of the League of Nations, marked the greatest advance in the field of the judicial settlement of international disputes.

This was a court in the real sense of the term, and it was ready to function. However, the end of the League of Nations in 1946 dissolved the court.

In 1945 a new judicial organ, the International Court of Justice, was created by the charter of the United Nations.

The court has no compulsory jurisdiction over all legal matters involving international disputes. A majority of the delegates at San Francisco favored compulsory jurisdiction but both the United States and the Soviet Union objected.

Optional clause included

As a consequence the delegates accepted a statute denying compulsory jurisdiction but including an "optional clause" stating that member nations could voluntarily subject themselves to action of the court.

By February 1, 1957, 31 states, including the United States, had agreed to compulsory jurisdiction through the optional clause. The Soviet Union refused to recognize the court in any form whatever.

Reservations added

But the United States and a number of other countries have limited compulsory jurisdiction by inserting reservations in their acceptance. The United States excludes from Court jurisdiction matters within the domestic jurisdiction of the U. S. A. "as determined by the United States of America."

Senator Tom Connolly of Texas, one time chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, produced the amendment which attached this reservation.

Other nations have adopted reservations spelled out in different forms. But reservations that create the most difficulty are those patterned after the United States' clause.

In 13 years the World Court has decided only 10 disputes, less than one a year, according to the American Bar association. Critics of the court have attacked three points:

(1) The lack of business; (2) the inability of the Court to interpret

the UN Charter; and (3) reservations to compulsory jurisdiction.

More power necessary

In view of such discouraging inactivity and inability of the Court, what can do done?

Compulsory jurisdiction is necessary and member states should accept it without reservations. The U. S. should drop its reservation, pointing the way for other states to follow. Already, the American Bar association favors this plan, and Senator Humphrey (D-Minn.) has introduced S. Res. 94, which eliminates the

words "as determined by the United States."

Vice President Nixon, in a speech to the Academy of Political Science, spoke in favor of strengthening the Court powers.

Court should decide

Delegates to the Fifth World Order study conference in Cleveland, Ohio, last November stated: "We believe that the United States and other governments, which have gravely limited the operation of the International Court of Justice through domestic jurisdiction reservations, should remove those obstacles to judicial handling of justiciable disputes. . . . The Court, rather than a party to a dispute, should decide whether the dispute is international in character."

In an editorial on the first "Law Day," proclaimed May 1, 1958, *Life* magazine said:

"John Foster Dulles is a great international lawyer. Both he and the President have frequently proclaimed their devotion to law as the means of peace. How tragic therefore, that the U. S. government in its time has done so little to implement this devotion and give a lead to the crusade which the American Bar association itself is now launching. There is a hunger and thirst for the rule of law throughout the thinking part of the world."

—by M. Everett Dorr

by *Daniel E. Taylor*

The closing period of the present administration shows a too easy stratification of national income and achievement. To be safely sure is to be wise.

One serious instance is the feeble and halting pace of the atomic power construction program. Rapid development of this major new technology should be a key national objective.

The threat of new prices and wage increases in the steel industry poses a painful problem despite the momentary intervention which delays a show-down in steel.

But, what if we "must" have a steel strike because the steel industry can now produce in ten months more steel than the nation needs? A strike is cheaper than security benefits to the unemployed the other two months.

In reference both to inflation and the national debt, our bulging defense budget has long been the chief factor. A sufficient volume of obsolescent war goods keeps our economy going strongly.

This volume is assured by negotiated, non-competitive contracts between 88 major companies and the Defense Department. Rough places in hewing our contract agreements are smoothed out by at least 721 retired officers of the rank of colonel or higher now in the employ of the defense contractors.

The price of valid protection against real military hazards may be much less than we have been paying.

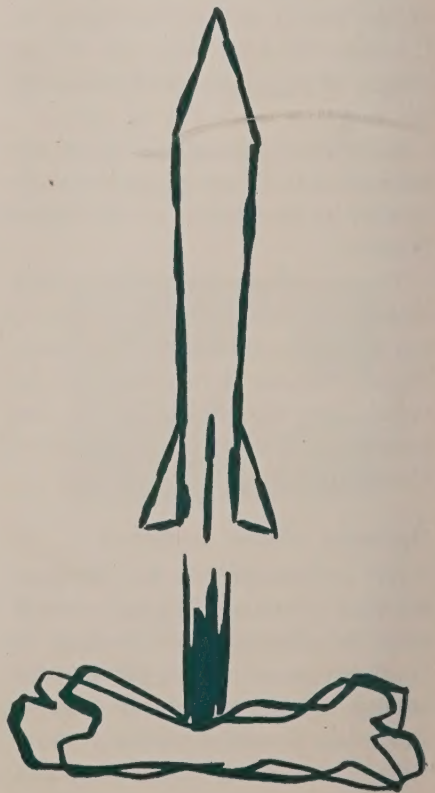
"Obviously something besides the strict military needs of the country are influencing decisions," President Eisenhower pointed out recently. But the "myth" of the communist menace has now become a permanent part of American folklore, and forty billion plus spent annually doesn't then appear so much!

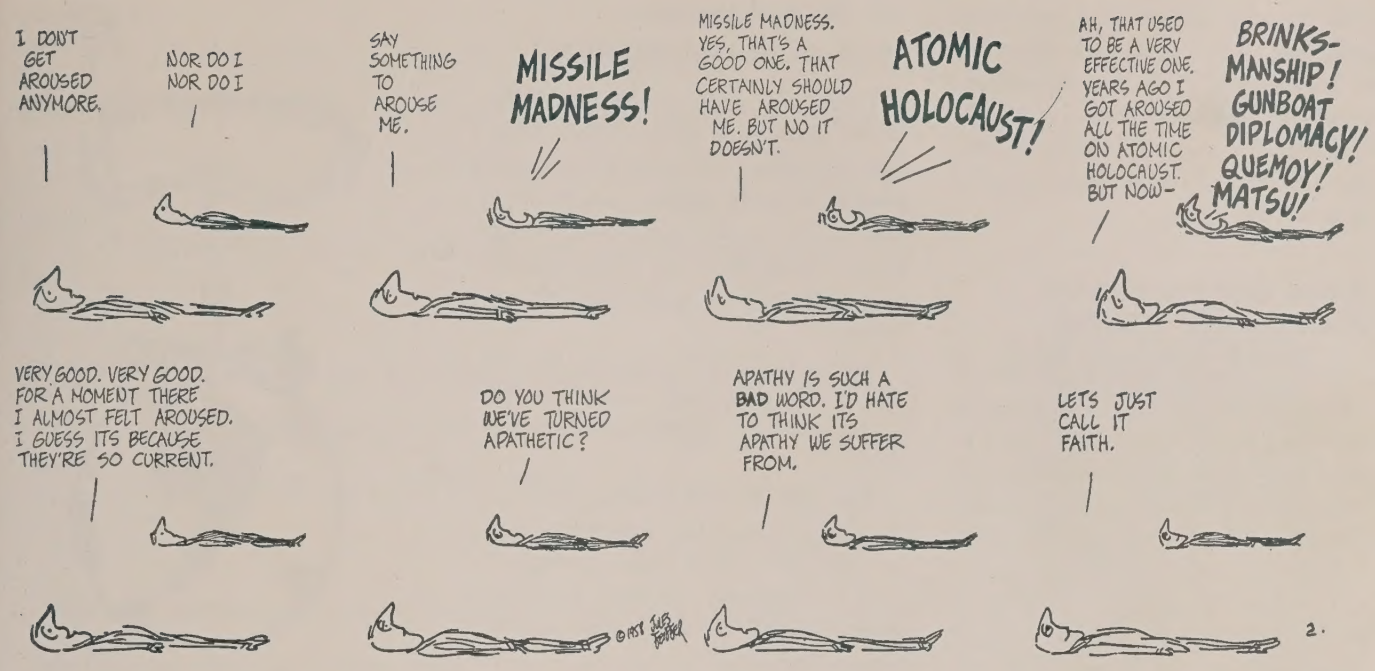
We need a more vigorous role and a valid purpose.

PACIFISTS PROTEST AT OMAHA MISSILE BASE

The Omaha Atlas Missile Base, located about 30 miles west of the city itself, has been the scene of a non-violent protest vigil by a few score pacifists supported by hundreds more in all parts of the country.

On June 22 groups began walks from Lincoln and Omaha to the base. They arrived on June 24. Since that time pacifists have kept a round-the-clock vigil to witness against the construction of missile bases, which are intended for possible use against




I DON'T GET AROUSED ANYMORE.
NOR DO I
NOR DO I
SAY SOMETHING TO AROUSE ME.
MISSILE MADNESS!
MISSILE MADNESS. YES, THAT'S A GOOD ONE. THAT CERTAINLY SHOULD HAVE AROUSED ME. BUT NO IT DOESN'T.
ATOMIC HOLOCAUST!
AH, THAT USED TO BE A VERY EFFECTIVE ONE. YEARS AGO I GOT AROUSED ALL THE TIME ON ATOMIC HOLOCAUST. BUT NOW-
BRINKS-MANSHIP! GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY! QUEMOY! MATSU!
VERY GOOD. VERY GOOD. FOR A MOMENT THERE I ALMOST FELT AROUSED. I GUESS ITS BECAUSE THEY'RE SO CURRENT.
DO YOU THINK WE'VE TURNED APATHETIC?
APATHY IS SUCH A BAD WORD. I'D HATE TO THINK ITS APATHY WE SUFFER FROM.
LETS JUST CALL IT FAITH.
2.

any nation that engages the United States in nuclear conflict.

Pacificists criticized

Many persons have criticized the project. They say that in a democracy no one has a right to obstruct a majority decision, no matter how much he may disagree with it personally.

In answer to this criticism, A. J. Muste, a Presbyterian minister and noted pacifist leader, issued a statement explaining the purpose of the Omaha demonstration more clearly. The following paragraphs, selected from the statement, contain the theme of his position:

"Accordingly, I would see virtually all forms of pacifist action and attitude as a legitimate part of democratic process, not a rejection of it, provided (1) that the motivation is genuinely conscientious, (2) there is no violence no matter what the provocation, and (3) that the purpose is not by physical obstruction to keep others from doing what they want to do, but to bring home to them the meaning of their own action and the depth of our own sorrow about the evil being done.

"(The man, civilian or military, who is building a base which will kill, maim, and genetically distort a million people, but who would not want to kill or even hurt a single pacifist standing in the path of his truck clearly does not know what he is doing. How are we to evaluate the psychology which leads the people of Omaha and vicinity to go on day after day quietly accepting this monstrous preparation for atrocity and then to be tremendously excited, to regard it as 'highly controversial,' when a handful of pacifists protest?)"

CHRIST CALLS CHILDREN— WITHOUT THEIR SIXSHOOTERS

Prompted by the violence of the real world and that of the comics, movies, and television, most toy shops contain an assortment of "deadly weapons."

Children quickly learn the art of the fast draw or of dropping dead when "drilled through the heart."

One community had their fill of this mock violence and decided to do something about it. The peoples' action is reported in the newsletter from Koinonia Community, Americus, Ga.

Guns and love don't mix

"For a long time we have been concerned that our children played with guns, pistols, soldiers, and other toys of war while we are a community devoted to Christ's principles of love and nonviolence.

"What effect does it have on a child when he swaggers around with a two-gun holster, shooting everything and everybody dead? Is this something he will normally outgrow, or is it part of the psychological conditioning which ultimately glorifies war? Should we 'tolerate' this in our children, or forbid it, even though they might hanker all the more for the 'forbidden fruit'?

First graders discuss rights

"We decided to call a meeting of all our school children and explain our dilemma to them. An exciting, and sometimes heated discussion ensued in which even the first graders shared their feelings.

"Finally they unanimously agreed that somehow guns and Jesus don't go together and that perhaps they'd better just get rid of their guns.

"Later we had a special 'peace' service, at the close of which each

child brought all his war paraphernalia and placed it in a garbage can to be burned. Then the community presented each one with a new toy or game, and we all joined in singing the spiritual, "Ain't Gonna Study War No Mo'."

UNITED NATIONS SEMINAR SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER

Each year the Board of World Peace and the Woman's Division of Christian Service hold a seminar at the United Nations. Usually this occurs in the fall of the year, since the General Assembly is in session then.

This year the Cooperative Seminar will be from October 27 to 30. There will be about 60 persons—20 registering through the Board of World Peace, 20 through the Woman's division, and 20 through the Board of Education.

This seminar is designed for leaders in the area of world peace, either on the district or conference level. Many peace leaders or Christian Social Relations secretaries live in conferences from which there are no organized United Nations seminars. Such persons should use this opportunity for a rich experience at the United Nations.

Applications for the seminar may be sent to one of the three following persons:

Dr. Charles F. Boss, Jr., 345 East 46th street, New York 17, N. Y.

Mrs. C. A. Bender, Woman's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions, 150 Fifth ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Miss Doris Dennison, Box 871, Nashville 2, Tenn.

TO THE PEACEMAKER— YOUR WORK IS HARD WORK!

Those who make peace, according to the Bible, are to be called "children of God." They are sons and daughters of the father who, through his son, reconciles quarreling, struggling, scratching, plotting, bomb-dropping men to each other and to himself.

His son, the Bible say again, "is our peace, who made both one and broke down the middle wall of partition."

His call to peace-making is no listless beckoning that may be ignored or followed "when times are right." It is a right-now summons, a call to tough-minded thinking and rough-handed building.

Research for peace

Peacemakers must get behind the newspaper headline and the television newscast. They must go deeper than heart-throbs and drumbeats. They must stay awake over hard problems that have no pat answers in the back of the book. Behind-the-scene and below-the-surface factors continually enter in, upsetting all easy formulas.

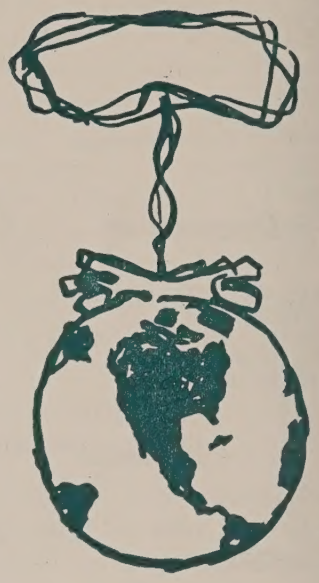
There is work—grueling, exhausting but blessed work—for people of all talents and temperaments. In the local churches, committees on peace are working, sharing view-points, polling experiences, and rubbing ideas against each other.

Viewpoints broadened

They are lifting sights and broadening these view-points. They are firming up purposes that may have begun, falteringly, when a soldier came home, or left never to return. They are relating the church on the corner to special events and neighborhood observances in the community.

Church members and church groups venture out to the nation's capital, to the headquarters of the United Nations, to countries overseas.

Abroad and at home, special mailings and legislative directories prepared by the Board of World Peace help members follow through to the



full stature of peace-making citizens in a nation pledged to peaceful purposes.

Opinions are checked. Ideas are tested. The flame of religious purpose fuses differences and purifies moods. Peace-making becomes an act of God, an act that he trusts to men who believe as he does about other men.

—by T. Otto Nale

MANKIND PROBES INTO DISTANT OUTER SPACE

A large Republic Aviation Company ad, which appeared in the *New York Times* on June 28, indicates the rapidity with which we are moving into the age of space travel.

The ad describes a "feasibility study" for unmanned reconnaissance of the planet Mars. The propulsion power planned for the probe is a "plasma pinch engine" which "obtains its power by compressing electrons and ions in an invisible cylinder of magnetism."

If the nations would study as diligently the fundamental problems involved in human relations, especially in the international realm, surely man could solve these problems even as he is already solving the problems of space travel.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

With the acceptance of President Eisenhower's request that negotiations be extended without resort to strike, renewed hope has come to the steel contract talks.

Several observations may help us to formulate our own thinking in this matter:

(1) There has been much too much negotiating and bargaining in the newspapers and on the radio. This appeal to public opinion made by both sides has not brought clarity or understanding.

(2) Statistics presented by both sides to the public are so conflicting and confusing that it is impossible to confidently draw any conclusion from them.

(3) President Eisenhower's request for an extension of negotiations had no expiration date despite many presumptions that it was for a two-week period only.

(4) The general consensus is that the government will not tolerate an extended steel strike. What is meant by "extended" is left open for anybody to guess. Many authorities presume a work stoppage of three weeks or more could be very serious to our general welfare.

(5) The general public is more aroused than ever before in its concern that inflation be contained. The public fears that our prosperity might be jeopardized by a long steel strike, which could throw us into another recession.

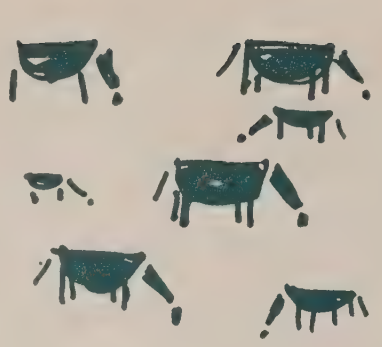
(6) Large sectors of organized labor have recently signed contracts granting substantial wage increases. The brick layers received a 25 cents an hour increase; plumbers, 22 cents an hour; paper workers, 15 cents; the cement workers, over a period of time, 26½ cents an hour.

In fact, almost all construction workers have enjoyed increases averaging between eight and 11 cents per hour.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

(7) There is a growing desire among informed people to settle wage increases within a framework that will not necessitate price increases.

This is a central problem. Labor and management eventually will have to face and answer it. Let us hope it can be settled within the collective bargaining limits without resort to government fiat or injunction. • •



THE SOIL BANK PROGRAM— FARMERS' GAIN, TAXPAYERS' LOSS

The government's Soil Bank program receives over $360 million each year to take out of production some 23 million acres.

The government will pay up to $12.75 per acre each year for a ten year period to keep production from these "soil banked acres."

Thus taxpayers are paying over a third of the billion dollars each year to take only 5 per cent of the crop land out of production. But it doesn't work that way.

Total output each year continues to soar in the face of these "retired acres."

Poor soil banked

What has happened in many sections of the country is that the farmer puts his poorest land in the soil bank. At the same time he concentrates on high production on his best land. When his harvest is greater than ever, the glut of unused surpluses increases.

This fact shows up clearly when you compare the average wheat production of 30 bushels per acre in 1957 to the average under 1958 soil bank programming of 45 bushels per acre.

One Minnesota farmer put it this way: "Before I put land in the Soil Bank I spent $800 a year on fertilizer. Now with one-fourth my land in the Soil Bank, I am spending $1,200 per year on fertilizer."

Along one side of some roads Soil Bank land lies dormant. On the other side bulldozers clear long unused land for new production.

Local business depressed

One of the most interesting effects of the Soil Bank program is its depression of local business. Many farmers in sections of Minnesota have put much of their acreage in the Soil Bank, and have received from $1,000 to $2,000 a year for not using it.

This has so decreased the demand for farm machinery, gasoline, and lumber that many small local enterprises have gone out of business.

One Minnesota farm implement dealer, who once did an annual business of $200 thousand per year, now expects not to do over $89 thousand. Another farm machinery dealer has dropped from $120 thousand to $30 thousand per year.

Labor market affected

These farmers also affect the local labor market. Many Soil Bank farmers find work to supplement their acreage payments and underbid the townsmen.

As one local preacher put it: "I work as a carpenter part time. I work next to a Soil Bank man. He could afford to work for $1 an hour, so that is all I could get too."

The next step is to receive unemployment compensation from the government. Many soil bank farmers regularly receive two government checks, one from the Soil Bank and another from unemployment compensation. Those who are over 65 years have found the Soil Bank checks a nice supplement to their Social Security compensation.

Program exploited

The Soil Bank also has financed the purchase of farms and the expansion of other farms.

A store owner in Theif River Falls, Minn., recently purchased a rundown farm for the sole purpose of hunting ducks and deer, and then put the whole place in the Soil Bank program for ten years. When the ten years have passed, the Soil Bank will have completely paid for the farm and given the owner $4 thousand more in cash.

It is time for the Church to call for a complete re-examination of farm programs. Many farms do not carry out their express purposes; millions of tax dollars are wasted; and local economies suffer from undesirable side effects.

METHODIST WOMAN CALLS FOR STRONG CHRISTIAN ACTION

The Church's voice is heard too little, according to Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, former advisor on social problems to the mayor of New York City and present associate editor of *The New York Age.*

Speaking to 550 Presbyterians at their annual Synod meeting at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., Mrs. Hedgeman said that it is time for the world to know that Christians are on the right side of something.

"The world hungers for evidence of our working at being Christians," she said. "It is hungry for deeds that reach out."

A Methodist and the first woman to address a public meeting of the Presbyterian's Synod of New York in its 102 year history, Mrs. Hedgeman decried the political strings which are tied to the State Department's

decisions on the Aswan Dam and shipments of surplus wheat to India.

"We as Christian Americans cannot go into a country as another group of exploiters and expect to do any good for the people of that country," she said.

She concluded her speech by pointing out that we can only present the message of Christianity to the world by the way in which we live our faith.

Did you know . . .

. . . that almost half of all American families now have two wage earners? Over 21 million families still have only one wage earner, but there are over 50 million with two that average a total family income of over five and a half thousand dollars? There are over 4.4 million families in America with three or more workers earning an average income of $7 thousand.

. . . that organized labor in this country continues to fight for an expanded Fair Labor Standards act to increase the minimum wage standard from $1 to $1.25 and to extend coverage to seven and a half million more workers? Organized labor's efforts in this direction have been opposed by organized management—the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and other employer groups.

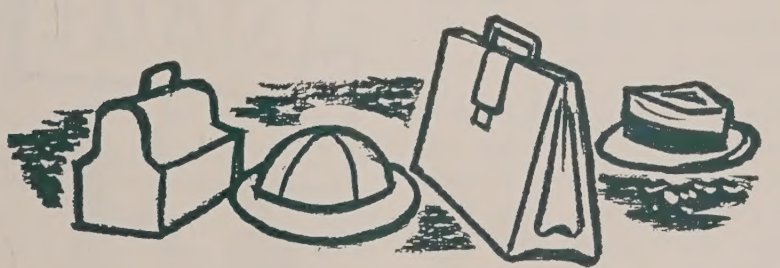
. . . that despite opposition of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, the House Ways and Means Committee has approved the extension of the Renegotiation act for another four years?

This act permits the government to negotiate defense contracts that involve excess profits. Since the passage of this act in 1951, the government has recovered $1.5 billion dollars.

By July of this year the government is expected to recover another $500 million. Total cost of this act to date has been about $26 million.

. . . that Lucy Randolph Mason passed away in Atlanta, Georgia, at the age of 77? For years she has been the roving ambassador of good will for the unionized workers of the south. The descendant of an illustrious Virginia family, she has been very effective in presenting labor's point of view within her own native territory. She was the author of *To Win These Rights*, a well-known book, which supported organized labor.

. . . that the United Steel Workers union reports that this banner year production in basic steel has been accomplished with 60 thousand fewer steel workers than in 1953?



. . . that Walter Reuther turned down an invitation to speak to the communists of East Berlin, and that he spoke on May Day to the West Berliners in their native tongue for fifteen minutes?

"You do not stand alone, your American trade union colleagues stand firmly with you," he said. Then he emphasized that the "only war in which the American people wish to engage is the war against poverty, hunger, against ignorance and disease."

. . . that the Senate passed a bill to spend $215 thousand to build airports, but not one cent for bus stations or railroad depots?

. . . that former Congressman Brooks Hayes from Arkansas spoke to an audience in Washington, D.C., recently? He said:

"There was a South of misgiving and fears. That South is dead. There is a South of law and justice of understanding and peace. That South is daily growing stronger. We must hold on to the idea of equality and must vigorously oppose any form of discrimination until it is eradicated from the South."

. . . that comparing the economies of West Germany and England, we discover that since the end of World War II, output from England has increased 37 per cent whereas that of West Germany has increased 116 per cent?

. . . that in England output of goods and services is up 15 per cent, output of goods and services in West Germany is up 115 per cent? In England in 1950 automobile production was 100,000 units; in 1958 automobile production in West Germany was 950,000 units. The advance of real wages since the war in England has been 11 per cent in the face of a rise in the cost of living of 44 per cent, whereas in West Germany the advance in real wages is 99 per cent.

. . . that automobile-bicycle collisions during 1958 injured no less than 59,300 persons?

SUGGESTIONS FOR OBSERVING LABOR DAY

(1) Select any Sunday in the month of September for a Labor Day Observance.

(2) Invite a labor leader churchman to participate in your labor program.

(3) Present to the congregation

the relevant material in the "Methodist Social Creed."

(4) Distribute copies of the Labor Sunday message of the National Council of Churches.

(5) Read a book on labor such as *Social Responsibility of Organized Labor* by John A. Fitch, Harper Bros., 1957.

(6) Preach on a theme related to work, vocation or stewardship.

(7) Join the Religion and Labor Council—headquarters in Columbus, Ohio.

(8) Compare the Labor Day Statements of the Protestant churches with that of the Catholics and Jews.

(9) If you need any assistance on these matters contact either your Annual Conference Committee on Social and Economic Relations, or the General Board of Social and Economic Relations, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

METHODIST LAYMAN SEEKS INDUSTRY FOR HIS OWN

Mr. Paul Byrd, a Methodist layman from Spartanburg, S. C., has taken personal steps to increase the welfare of his community.

Feeling the need for new industrial life, he has solicited the interest of companies all over the nation that might be seeking new locations. Explaining his mission, he writes:

"I have been real interested for some time in Christian social responsibility in daily work and would like to bring some industry into this area to provide work for the local people.

"I do not mean just 'jobs' but a place for management and employees to work together, not only producing a product, but also producing Christian social relations."

Contacts with industry

Mr. Byrd makes his initial approach in a letter which begins:

"If your company is planning to move or expand, your time will be appreciated. I certainly believe your company will benefit if you will give serious thought to Spartanburg and Spartanburg County, S. C.

"I think a 'good life' for prospective employees and management and a 'good business climate' are the two main factors Spartanburg has to contribute for successful and profitable industry or business."

After this introduction, Byrd gives sociological, geographic, and economic information about his town, including information on such vital things as taxes, power supply, transportation, and the labor supply.

The Board of Social and Economic Relations calls Byrd's mission a "top flight social action by a Christian layman," and recommends this kind of activity to all commissions and their leaders.

● The fastest growing savings and credit organizations in the country are credit unions. The Protestant churches of Boston recently held a conference on "The Church Credit Union" to explain what it is, what it can do, and how one is organized.

STRIKERS PICKET OREGON CHEESE IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTE

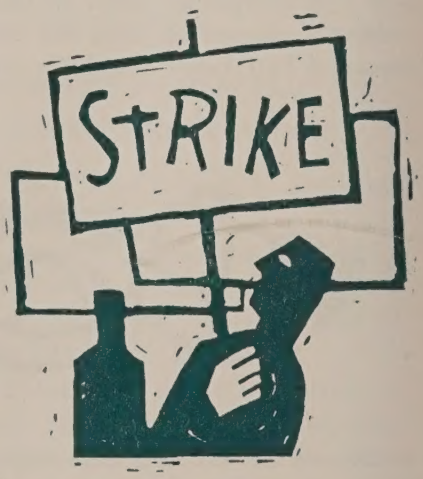
Tillamook cheese, a popular dairy product of Oregon, is the subject of a severe labor management dispute in that State.

Stores selling Tillamook cheese are being picketed by the Teamsters' Union. "This store sells Tillamook and Tillamook is unfair to labor," the pickets say.

Tillamook creamery milk handlers are on strike. Their picketing has caused many store owners to withdraw Tillamook cheese from their counters, thus strengthening their bargaining power with the creamery.

This boycott has so enraged the 10,000 member Farm Bureau of Oregon that bureau members are now boycotting stores that do not sell Tillamook cheese. Nine hundred farmers are involved, and their losses amount to $80,000 a week.

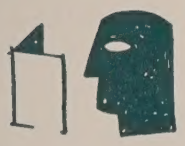
This action involves a very fine legal line. If this is a secondary boycott, it is illegal according to the Taft-Hartly law. However, the Teamsters claim that they are not boycotting the stores, but only the cheese. An advertising or customer boycott is not illegal, they say.



This point has never been adjudicated by the U. S. Supreme Court. Perhaps it will be judged now.

In the meantime, many Americans who have never tasted or even heard of Tillamook cheese until now would like to try some.

. . . at your service



BOOKS

Can Inflation Be Controlled?—by Harold G. Moulton, president-emeritus of the Brookings Institution, Anderson Kramer Associates Inc., Washington, D. C., 1958, $4.95.

"There is . . . no simple control device by which a long term rise in the general level of prices may be prevented," the author writes. "Moral suasion is not an effective instrument."

Discussing the forces which generate inflation, Moulton says that they "are an inherent part of the private enterprise system."

"While one may hold out little hope for stable prices over the years ahead, the essential requirements for continued prosperity and price stability may be succinctly stated," he writes.

Citing Brookings Instiution studies of income and economic progress, Moulton suggests that the gains accruing from technological advances should be divided three ways:

(1) A portion should go to labor in the form of wage increases—as reward and incentive;

(2) A portion should go to business managers and stockholders—as reward and to provide funds for further expansion;

(3) A portion should, by means of lower prices, accrue to the general public—which includes farmers and those engaged in service and professional activities as well as the labor population as a whole.

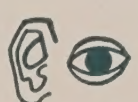
"Only as all groups in the body politic share in the gains of technological progress will maximum market possibilities be realized," he says. "The best long-run interests of labor will be served by demanding something less than the total gains from technological improvements.

"The best long-run interests of management will be furthered by passing along to the consuming public, whenever possible, some of the benefits of progress, through the medium of lower-priced products.

"Such a gradual but progressive reduction in industrial prices would not constitute a depressing factor. Rather, by sustaining and increasing mass purchasing power and relieving the pressure on agriculture, it would be a continuing stimulant to further expansion."

This whole business becomes extremely important as we face, for example, the crucial discussions between the United States Steel Workers and the steel industry which took place in June.

Here would be a good area in which the church could exercise its initiative to discuss, arrive at a decision, and make recommendations.



AUDIO VISUALS

Monkey On The Back—16mm. black and white, 27 minutes; by the National Film Board of Canada as part of the television series PERSPECTIVE; released in the United States through McGraw-Hill Text-Film Department, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36, New York; rent from your nearest educational film library, or write McGraw-Hill; purchase from McGraw-Hill Text-Film Department for $125.00.

The action of the film begins in a run-down hotel room. Two men are discussing the death of Dick Smith who died from an overdose of drugs. Using the flashback technique, the film is a partial account of the events leading up to Dick Smith's death.

The narrator says that this is not a pleasant story and is not for very young eyes and ears. Dick Smith as a young man has had a record of fourteen years of community crime and eight years of drug addiction. He is known to police as a criminal addict. He is a man with a "monkey on his back."

Several times Dick Smith has been able to stay off of drugs for months, but has been "hooked" again. Once, out of a job, he finds that his wife has taken the children and left him. Just as he has finished giving himself an injection, he is arrested again.

This time while in prison, he writes an article saying he wants to be cured. He even warns fellow prisoners to stay away from the stuff. Out of prison he tries to follow his own advice. Once again he is caught. Unable to get drugs any other way, he goes back to a life of crime. Inevitably he is arrested again. After another prison term, he is released, and apparently is cured. His friends feel he will make it this time. In less than four hours he has killed himself with an overdose of heroin.

The narrator asks, Why did he do it? No real answer is found. Continuing, the narrator says that people are working on this problem, but it is necessary to have public understanding.

Although not too well done technically, *Monkey on the Back* deals factually and compassionately with the problem of drug addiction. The film doesn't show any positive programs nor much hope for the addict, but it is a good portrayal of exactly what happens to an addict.

Monkey on the Back should be used with adult groups only, with the possible exception of college students. It would fit well into a study of drug addiction to depict the kind of life an addict leads.

new 16mm films and
discussion guides
to help you understand

drinking problems

FOR YOUTH GROUPS

Discussion films on the drinking question

Subject: ***What is Alcohol?***

The Film: **TO YOUR HEALTH**

Full color animation, 11 minutes, spells out nature of alcohol in beverage form and gives brief history of drinking and drinking problems.

Rental $5.00

Subject: ***How do you meet social pressure to drink?***

The Film: **FAR FROM ALONE**

Full color or black and white live action, 31 minutes, tells story of football hero being pressured to advertise beer, features top Hollywood stars.

Rental .....$12.00 Color $8.00 B&W

Subject: ***How can you determine right and wrong?***

The Film: **WHAT YOU OUGHT TO WANT**

14 minutes, Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, former president of The World Council of Churches, discusses ways in which history, experience and faith help youth make right choices.

Rental $5.00

FOR ADULTS

Discussion films on alcoholism and rehabilitation

Subject: ***What is Alcoholism?***

The Film: **TO YOUR HEALTH**

World Health Organization production, 11 minutes, features basic introduction to problem of alcoholism as apart from other drinking problems.

Rental $5.00

Subject: ***What are alcoholics like?***

The Film: **HOW LONG THE NIGHT**

Black and white documentary, 30 minutes, tells story of alcoholic and wife who tries to help, shows reasons why some alcoholics keep on drinking.

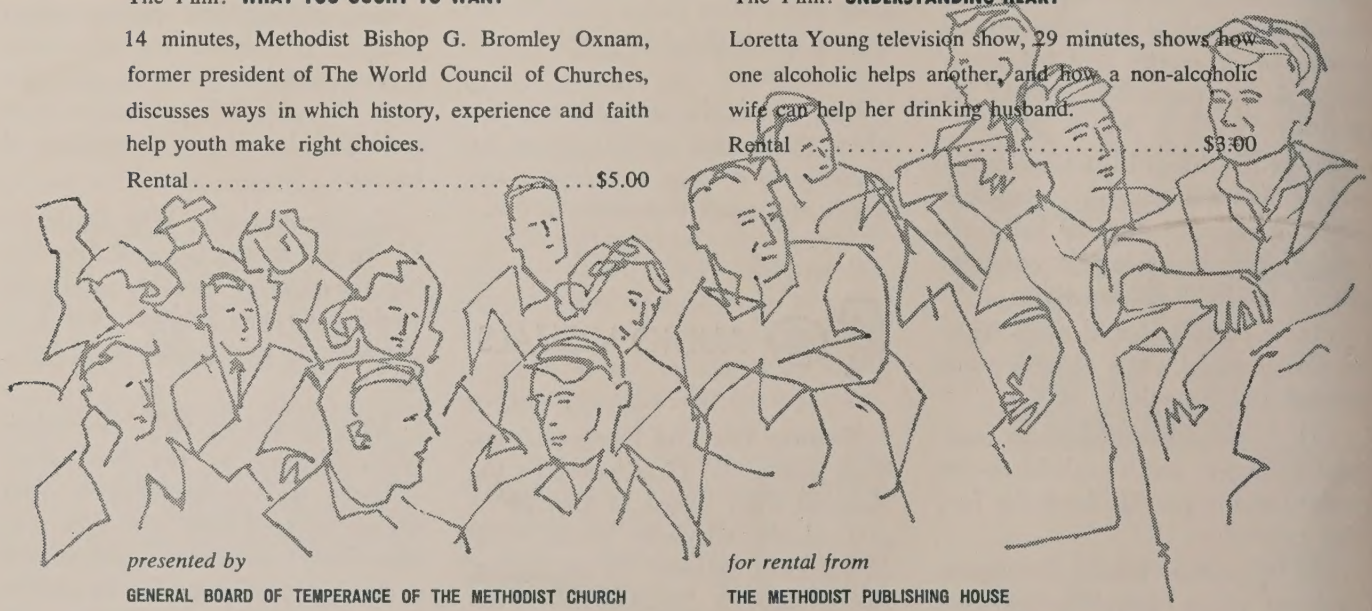
Rental $8.00

Subject: ***How can you help an alcoholic?***

The Film: **UNDERSTANDING HEART**

Loretta Young television show, 29 minutes, shows how one alcoholic helps another, and how a non-alcoholic wife can help her drinking husband.

Rental $3.00



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